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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY DIXON & NICOLSON.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this Paper on as reasonable Terms as the Times will admit; and have Advertisements (of a moderate Length) inserted for 20 Dollars the first Week, and 15 Dollars each Week after.——Printing Work done at this Office with Care and Expedition.

LONDON, *December*

THE Court of Spain are giving all imaginable encouragement to American seamen, finding them much better than their own. A ship of the line being out at Cadiz for the Havannah is burnt to the water's edge by accident. There is a great bustle at the Court of Versailles on account that the Spaniards do not seem to be in a humour to prosecute the war with vigour against England, his Sardinian Majesty and the Austrian Minister interfering. Out of 30 privateers fitted out at Dunkirk, only four remain, but what are taken, and the wishes and prayers of the inhabitants of that place, are, peace with the English. Letters from Brest say, 1200 seamen have lately died on board the combined fleets of France and Spain. The Experiment privateer has carried into Leith, a privateer, supposed to belong to America, but manned with Spaniards.

A courier arrived in town express from Paris with advice, that most of the edicts of Count D'Estaing, made after the conquest of Grenada, has been rescinded by order of the court, in consequence of the spirited memorial of the chamber of commerce. The proprietors, therefore, of estates in that island will not be wantonly dispossessed of them by the decrees of a perfidious victor, and even the sugars that were ready for exporting are ordered to be shipped for France, and from thence to be sent to England in neutral bottoms, for the use of British owners.

Extract of a letter from Corke, *Nov.* 8.

"By a Portuguese ship arrived here in 21 days from Lisbon, we have advice that 4 English privateers had taken a Spanish man of war from the Havannah, bound to Spain, and another ship of immense value, and carried them into Lisbon. One of the above privateers is said to be the Fury of 26 guns."

These are the strongest appearances of an approaching rupture between the Courts of Versailles and Petersburg; the Russian Ambassador having suddenly left France without taking leave.

Lord North, in answer to a speech made by Mr. Hartly, said, "The dangerous confederacy against this nation, mentioned by his Majesty, certainly meant that of France, Spain, and the rebels in America. He did not think it necessary to make a separate clause of America. It was comprehended, and he certainly did not mean to withdraw the troops from America, nor yet to allow the independence of the colonies. His Lordship spoke slightly of a conversation that had passed between him and Mr. Hartley, about a truce with France, but he did not approve of the proposition; for he would not tacitly acknowledge the independence of America. And as to a truce, he looked upon it in the same light as the truces which Spain made with Holland and Portugal, when those countries were separating from the crown of Spain. They ended in a peace, acknowledging that separation. This was the lure held out in order to draw Great Britain by a truce to acknowledge the independence of America, that it might be the ground for confirming it in a treaty of peace. He did not doubt the Gentleman meant well, but he had the misfortune not to agree with him in opinion, and he never expected to hear a loose conversation repeated.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, *Nov.* 2.

"I think it is impossible for France to hold out the contest another season, if they cannot get better supplied with naval stores; they are offering immense freights to the Dutch ships who will bring them hemp, iron, and such goods, from Amsterdam to Brest; but, on the other hand, Sir Joseph Yorke has declared that if any Dutch ships are in future taken by the English, carrying naval stores to France, they shall not be paid their freights, as hath been the case hitherto. They are in the utmost perplexity at the Hague, pressed on one side by England, threatened on the other by France, and utterly incapable of giving any thing but good words to either party."

At a village called Slaughter, near Stow in the Wold, Gloucestershire, is now living a boy, who, though not eleven years of age, measures full five feet six inches in stature, and whose bulk is so immense, that if he happens to fall he is incapable of rising again without assistance, yet he is very active amongst his school fellows.

The bakers at the King's mills at Rotherhithe work incessantly in making up bisket for the use of the navy.

A quantity of sour crout is now putting up at Deptford for the use of the army in America, to be shipped off early in the spring.

Dec. 14. Mr. James Lutterel having in a debate on the 8th of December asserted that the fleet of England was no longer a part of the national defence; for when the combined fleets were on the coast, that of England was not to be found—Sir Charles Hardy rose in answer to this; he said that when he was off Scilly, he was in search of the combined fleet; that he did not know where it was; he did not know it was off Plymouth, nor on our coast; that as soon as he discovered where they were, he stood after them; he laid the heads of his fleet to the south, and stood in that direction all night; he fully expected to have seen them in the morning, and was prepared to fight; however he saw nothing of them. He then thought it advisable to draw them, if he could, up the channel, that he might have the weather gage, and engage them to other advantages, but he sought them in vain. If they had chosen to fight, they had it fully in their power, but the fact was, they did not.

And the gallant Lord Mulgrave declared, that ships were not sent to sea without their full complement of men; of which he could give such an instance as perhaps no other man could exhibit. The return from Sir Charles Hardy's fleet, in the latter end of August was short, in the whole fleet, only 13 men of the full compliment, in a number of about 30,000. It was so in all other service.

Admiral Barrington was yesterday at the Levee, and it was soon after reported that he had kissed hands on his having accepted of the command of a squadron, which is immediately to be fitted out on a secret expedition.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, *dated Nov.* 1.

"The expectation of a free trade, or rather the fear of being deceived in this expectation, has put every one into an agitation of which it would be difficult for you to form an idea: To oblige England to grant us this freedom of trade, the measure most agreeable to the people, to limit the duration of the money bill to six months, in the room of voting it for two years, as was the custom: Some of the most judicious persons and those most attached to the country, appear to disapprove this measure, which they look upon as a too precipitate declaration of war, and think that before this extreme, they ought to have waited until England had refused; but these very persons are obliged to concur with them, as it is the only means to create an unanimity in the breasts of the opposition itself: And the popular cry is so universal in this respect, that there is no town or country, but what have given instructions to their representatives to vote for this measure. This morning the people not liking to wait for the decision of Parliament, took upon themselves to decide the affair; the result of their first deliberations was that the surest means to succeed in their intentions, and to obtain an unlimited freedom of trade, was to destroy the enemies of Ireland: In consequence of which, the Right Honourable John Scot, Attorney General, Sir Henry Cavendish, and Mr. Monk Mason, were marked out as proper victims to appease their rage. About noon a prodigious multitude went to the house of the Attorney General, with an intention to destroy it; but some of the heads of the patriotick party found means to slip in amongst the crowd, and to engage the assailants to give over the enterprise, after having broke the windows which were on a level with the ground, and doing some damage to the first story. The associates went from thence to the palace where the courts were sitting, and sent in some of their body to look for Mr. Scot: These entered with forces but the object of their search had escaped from them, as likewise Sir Henry Cavendish, whom they appeared particularly to want; the populace thus deceived in their expectations, surrounded the Parliament House, and made all the members that appeared take an oath to be faithful to Ireland, and to vote for a money bill of short duration. In the midst of this the Lord Mayor called for the assistance of the company of volunteer lawyers, representing to them, that their influence upon the spirits of the people was alone sufficient to restrain them. * The lawyers assembled in consequence thereof, and marched without arms towards the seat of disorder. Mr. Yelverton, a member of the House of Commons, and of that corps, addressed the people in an excellent speech, which made great impression on them; then the lawyers scattered themselves, drawing after them different kinds of people, whom they had the address to lead off through different streets, the crowd insensibly disappeared. A strong guard is placed at the Attorney General's door. I believe they have done the same thing for the other members.

"Ten o'clock at night. I learn that the number of inhabitants that were assembled round the Parliament House and in the neighbouring streets, exceeded eight thousand: They were workmen mostly armed, who continually cried out, a money bill of short duration; a free trade; let justice be done to Ireland."

Two 20 gun ships are ordered to sail immediately, to carry despatches to Sir Henry Clinton, who at this time is supposed to be in South Carolina.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Oct.* 2, 1779.

Extract of a letter from Capt. George Montague, *of his Majesty's ship* Pearl, *to Mr.* Stephens, *dated at* Spithead, *Sept.* 20.

"On the eleventh of September, being near the Western Islands, and in want of water, I put into Fayal, and having got on board 26 tons, sailed the 13th. On the 14th, at six in the morning, I gave chase to a ship in the N. W. quarter, and at half past nine brought her to action, which continued until half past eleven, when she struck to his Majesty's ship

* *The Lord Mayor first appeared with a body of troops, but finding that the people firmly waited for him, he had the prudence to send the troops back, as their appearance only irritated the people, and made them carry things to greater excess.*

[illegible] Carve distant six leagues. She proved to be a Spanish frigate of 20 twelve pounders on her main deck, and two four pounders on her forecastle, with 271 men, called the Santa Ammonica. The Pearl had 12 men killed and 19 wounded, two of whom are since dead. The Spanish frigate had 38 killed and 45 wounded. I cannot sufficiently express my approbation of the spirited behaviour of the officers and ship's company of the Pearl."

Oct. 22. Sir Charles Hardy, in his letter of the 9th instant, to Mr. Stephens, has inclosed a letter from Lieutenant George of the Rambler cutter, giving an account of an engagement between his Majesty's ship the Quebeck and a French frigate of 40 guns, of which the following is a copy.

RAMBLER, *at* Spithead, *Oct.* 8, 1779.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on Wednesday the 6th instant, being then in company with his Majesty's ship the Quebeck, Ushant bearing south 15 leagues, at daybreak we discovered three sail to leeward, in the S. W. quarter. Captain Farmer made the signal for the Rambler to come under his stern, which I obeyed; he then asked me what I thought of them; I told him, a ship, a cutter, and a Dutch buy: He replied, he would go down and see what they were, and ordered me to keep close to him. At half past eight we plainly perceived two of them to be a large French frigate and a cutter: At nine the enemy's frigate began to fire at the Quebeck, but at too great a distance to do any execution. At ten the Quebeck, being within point-blank shot of the enemy, hoisted her colours, and returned their fire, still edging down to come to a close engagement till she was along side the French frigate. I immediately hoisted my colours, and stood in between the French frigate and the cutter, with an intent to cut her off from her consort, and bring her to a close engagement, which I effected; and began to engage her at eleven o'clock close along side (I then found her force to be 26 six pounders, and full of men:) We continued to engage her in the same position till within a few minutes of two o'clock, when she set all the sail she could crowd, and bore from us, we not having had the least to carry away any thing material, and the Rambler having her gaff shot away, her topmast shot through, the topsail halyards, and most of the standing and running rigging gone, and the main sail rendered unserviceable, was incapable of following her with any hopes of coming up with her; at the same time seeing both the frigates dismasted, and the Quebeck take fire, I endeavoured to get as near the Quebeck as possible, in hopes of saving some of her men; but there being but little wind, and a large swell, found I could assist her no other way but by hoisting out our boat, which I effected, and sent the master and five men aboard in her, who picked up one master's mate, two young midshipmen, and 14 men more of the Quebeck's people, the enemy's frigate at the same time firing at the boat. As the Rambler was a considerable distance to the leeward of the Quebeck, I thought it would be in vain to send a second time.

I want words sufficient to describe the noble and gallant manner of Captain Farmer's engaging the enemy for upwards of three hours and a half that he lay along side the frigate, which carried 28 eighteen pounders on her main deck, and twelve guns on her quarter deck and fore castle. The Quebeck continued burning very fiercely, with her colours flying, till six o'clock, when she blew up. I am much afraid, from the report of Mr. William Moore, one of the master's mates of the Quebeck, that Captain Farmer, and his officers that were alive when he left the Quebeck, shared the fate of the ship.

I must beg leave, at the same time, to recommend to you, Sir, the officers and crew of the Rambler, who did every thing that might be expected from Englishmen. I am happy to say our loss consists of only one man who has lost his leg, the pilot shot through the arm with a musket ball, and several slightly wounded, as the enemy aimed at our masts and rigging, in which they succeeded too well; from the cutter's not returning the fire for two or three broadsides before she bore away, and seeing but few men on her deck, conclude she suffered considerably.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES GEORGE.

To Sir Charles Hardy, Knight,
Admiral of the White, and
Commander in Chief, &c.

DUBLIN, *December* 13.

ABOVE 300 of the most respectable attornies in this kingdom met, and entered into an address of thanks to the late Prime Serjeant for his spirited, upright, and patriotick conduct in Parliament, and resigning his gown at a time, that holding an office under the crown seemed to combat with the dearest interests of his country.

We are informed that the counties of Down and Armagh are preparing addresses to the same purpose, which it is thought will be followed by all the counties in the kingdom.

The present hour seems to furnish the most important suspense that ever agitated any nation. Armed with spirit and resolution sufficient to turn the fate of an empire, Ireland awaits for the answer of the English Parliament. Should its just demands be acceded to, the British empire may yet be considered as a rival to the confederate force of Europe.—Should ill-judged policy and sordid maxims be still the leading principles of a sister kingdom, the alternative must be dreadful.

Ireland lies under great obligation to the Americans. Had they tamely submitted to taxation, would we have dared to apply for a free trade.

TRENTON, *March* 8.

BY letters from Albany we have the following intelligence, which I believe may be depended upon. Some time past General Schuyler sent four runners through the woods into Canada; when they got to Montreal they found Col. Butler, with a considerable number of Indians there, from Niagara. Butler finding himself unable to subsist them at any rate, was obliged to cross the lake into Canada with the greater part. The runners staid examining matters till the commandant of Montreal got information of their being there, and sent to his Indians to deliver them up to him as spies, but they absolutely refused; upon which he paraded his troops, determined to take them, and disposed his garrison accordingly. They were met by a party who fired on them, killed one, the other three escaped by flight; not however without meeting some of their Chiefs, who declared it was absolutely repugnant to their wishes; that they would cause the British to give them satisfaction for the killed as soon as it was in their power. They further said, that they were tired of the British; they had deceived them in their assurances that "they should be protected, and that it was out of the power of the Americans ever to hurt them:" All which the event falsified. Their habitations and subsistence totally destroyed, and they forced to retire over the lakes for food, without any prospect of gaining revenge or peace; but should they not be supported, they would betray them for satisfaction.

A few days ago a small party of our troops, stationed near the lines at Tarry town, under command of Col. Bedlam, having been informed where Capt. Ogden, a noted partisan of the enemy, of Emerick's corps, resided, set off in the evening, and completely surprised that Gentlemen in bed, having previously taken his horse out of the stable and saddled him; they brought him off undiscovered, though the enemy had their main picquet about 100 yards distant. We hear he had his parole given him, in order to effect his exchange for Captain Williams, who has for a long time been prisoner in New York.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 22.

THE committee appointed by the Philosophical Society, to make and collect observations on the effects of the severe and long continued cold of last winter, request the curious in every part of the continent, to communicate to them such remarks as they have already made, or may hereafter make on this subject.---As the comparing together different climates and different seasons is not a matter of mere speculative curiosity, but real benefits may be derived to mankind, by improving this branch of natural knowledge, the committee promise themselves the assistance of the ingenious, whether members of the society or otherwise, in their endeavours to unite in one common stock many valuable fragments of philosophy, which must otherwise perish with individuals. The committee do not propose to make their report before the close of next summer. In the mean time such Gentlemen as choose to favour the society with their observations, will please to direct their letters to Col. Lewis Nicola, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, *March* 7.

A LATE European paper mentions, that the Spanish ships in Brest harbour are exceedingly beautiful; that when Admiral Don Louis de Cordova, who commands the Spanish fleet, got under sail, he addressed the following speech to his men:

"My children, it is a fact that our friends and allies have almost always beaten their enemies with equal forces; and even last year they obliged them to retreat with inferiour forces. If then we cannot surpass them in valour, let us at least do our utmost to equal them. This is the fourth time I go to fight for my country and my King, and yet you see in me an example that we do not always lose our lives when we go to battle." [Don Louis de Cordova is 72 years of age.]

Count Duchaffault, a gallant and wise Admiral, commands the grand French fleet, in the place of the renowned Count D'Orvilliers, who on account of indisposition, hath retired with an ample pension from his Sovereign.

In the lists of contributers for the relief of the American prisoners in England, we observe the names of the Dukes of Grafton and Devonshire, and other personages of high rank, with many Clergymen of the Church of England and Dissenters. In one of the lists, we see a contribution of 50l. from a Lady, unknown, who wishes, as she expresses it, "to relieve the distresses of the unfortunate captives; and is desirous of testifying her gratitude for much kindness received under similar circumstances." These effusions of benevolence and gratitude do honour to the human heart.

In consequence of an arrangement, for the exchange of American prisoners, 119, who had long been confined in Forton prison, sailed on the 7th of July last, from Spithead, for Nantz, on board the Milford cartel; they expressed on their departure, the most lively sense of gratitude to the subscribers for their relief, and earnestly desired that their acknowledgments might be made publick. Besides the above, near 100 sailed from Plymouth, in the beginning of the year 1779, and there remained in confinement, in August last, upwards of 300 more.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 8.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown *(S. C.) dated February* 25.

THERE is undoubtedly some grand impediment to the enemy's progress; almost all their horses perished at sea, and much of their furniture captured. Three days ago passed by this place, in a hard gale of wind, a 64 gun ship, a frigate and some transports: These may be gone to New York for further supplies; but all conjecture. About twelve deserters from the enemy's army have come into this place, and as many prisoners taken by our light horse. Near the bar of Charlestown daily appear frigates and other ships of war, reconnoitring and blocking up the harbour. We have four continental frigates, two French armed ships, and six other armed vessels, some of them carrying heavy metal. The enemy's delay has afforded an opportunity for strengthening the lines, which will be in pretty good order to-morrow. A short time will make the garrison strong. The inhabitants are in good spirits. Competent judges say, that Sir Harry will have cause to repent his enterprise."

The Truehope, Capt. Orr, from Gottenburg in Sweden, is arrived in York river, with a valuable cargo.

On Monday last HENRY TAZEWELL, Esq; was elected a Delegate to represent this city in General Assembly.

TURNER SOUTHALL and NATHANIEL WILKINSON, Esqrs. are chosen Delegates for the county of Henrico.

☞ *The printers hereof think it a duty incumbent on them, to inform their good customers in the lower parts of the country, and the publick in general, that they propose removing their office to the town of Richmond immediately, which will suspend the publication of this gazette two or three weeks; and as soon as they can get properly fixed, their best endeavours shall not be wanting to forward the papers by post as usual.*

Our brother printers are requested to address their papers to us at Richmond.

To be SOLD, at publick vendue, on the 24th of April *next, at* Campbleton, Cumberland *county, State of* North Carolina,

THE real and personal estates of *Thomas Rutherford, Neil M'Arthur, Alexander M'Kay, Archibald M'Kay, John M'Leod, Colin Shaw, William Campbell, James Gamble* and company, and others, who come within the meaning of the confiscation act, passed at *Newbern* in *November* 1777, and agreeable to an act of Assembly passed at *Halifax* the 8th day of *October* 1779. P. TRAVERS, ROBERT COBB, DANIEL BRICE, } Com'rs.

(2‡)

CHARLOTTE county, *April* 6, 1780.

WE hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of our bond to *Peter Richardson Booker*, formerly merchant in *Petersburg*, but now deceased, for eight thousand weight of tobacco, due the first day of *May* 1780. And as there is a fraud in the bargain, we are determined not to pay it.

(2‡) NATHANIEL RODGERS. THOMAS RODGERS, sen.

RANGER, the celebrated imported *Arabian*, stands at my farm near *Port Royal*, in high order, and will cover the ensuing season for 6l. in specie, its value in produce, or its exchange in current money, at the day of payment. Good accommodations for mares, but will not be answerable for escapes.—Twenty dollars to the groom.

(1) WILLIAM LINDSAY.

TO be SOLD, at publick sale, at *Norfolk*, on *Tuesday* the 11th, of *April* next, one fourth part of the schooner *Sally* and cargo, now on her voyage to *St. Eustatia*, belonging to the estate of *Matthew Phripp*, deceased.

2‡ ALEX. MOSELEY, Ex'or.

RUN away from the subscriber, on *Wednesday* the 29th of *March*, a negro man slave, named WILL, about 25 years old, a short, thick, well made fellow. He is very sensible and artful, rather inclinable to drunkenness, when surprised. I expect he will make to *Miller*'s warehouses, in *Nansemond*, or in that neighbourhood, and perhaps endeavour to get on board some vessel, masters of which, are hereby forewarned from receiving him. Any person who will deliver the said slave to me, in *Suffex*, shall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

(2‡) THOMAS PEETE.

BLANDFORD, *April* 2, 1780.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 5th of last month, a likely young bay horse, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 4 years old this spring, has a hanging mane and long switch tail, a small star in his forehead, trod before, paces, trots, and gallops. I will give a reward of 100 dollars to any person who shall deliver me the said horse, or give such information that I get him again. (1) WILLIAM COLEMAN.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on the 2d of *September* last, a large sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 5 feet high, with a white mane and tail, a blaze down his face, one fore and the cross hind foot white, has a white spot on the side of his neck about the size of a pistareen, many white hairs interspersed all over him. I will give a reward 200l. to any person that will bring him to me in *Dinwiddie* county, and on conviction of the thief, 200l. more.

(3) EDWARD MITCHELL.

TAKEN up in *Powhatan* county, on *Appamattox* river, a yellow bay mare, 4 feet 6 inches high, no brand perceivable, has by her side, a bay mare colt, about 7 or 8 months old. Appraised both to 100l. The owner may have them, by proving property, and paying charges. (1) CHARLES LEWIS.

TAKEN up in *Chesterfield* county, near the court-house, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, paces naturally, drags her hind feet, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock C. Posted and appraised to 50l.

(1) GEORGE COGBILL, Jun.

ALL continental officers of the *Virginia* line, now within the state, and unemployed, who think proper to undertake the business of recruiting, shall receive instructions and money for that purpose on application. ARCH: BLAIR, C. C.

FREDERICKSBURG, *March* 28, 1780.

HAVING been informed that Mr. *John Clayton*, of *Charlotte* county, has offered for sale, or proposed to sell, a negro woman named *Kate*, and her four children, to wit: *Sarah, James, Frank*, and *Philip*. Now the said negroes are my property, having only lent the said negro *Kate* to my sister, wife of said Mr. *John Clayton*, to assist her when in distress, with positive condition, that she and her issue should be returned to me whenever demanded; this is to forewarn all persons from purchasing the said negroes.

(1) LEWIS WILLIS.

FOR SALE,

SIX thousand acres of land, on the waters of *Snow* and *Turkey Cock* creeks, in the county of *Henry*; several tracts containing, from 600 to 1500 acres, in the counties of *Bedford* and *Pittsylvania*; also the tobacco warehouses, known by the name of *Boyd's*, in this place, which are in exceeding good repair, and has as good a wharf to take tobacco from as any on this river. A few months credit, if required, will be given, and either tobacco or cash taken in payment.

THOMAS GORDON.

BLANDFORD, *March* 30, 1780.

TO be SOLD, on *Thursday* the 13th of *April*, at *Albemarle* court, for ready money, two negro wenches and a child, one of the wenches is a good cook, house servant, and spinner. (2†)

A TRACT of land, containing 560 acres, lying in *Amherst* county, on the waters of *Rock fish* river, well calculated for making tobacco, grain, hemp, and flax, to be disposed of for slaves. There is on it, a dwelling house, store-house, and all necessary out houses. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, or in his absence to Mr. *Alexander Reid*, near the premises, who is authorised to dispose of the same. 2‡ NATHAN REID.

FOR sale, at *Amelia* court-house, on the 25th of *May*, for tobacco, a fine STILL, containing 150 gallons. Credit will be given until *November* court. (1) JOHN WINN.

On the 20th of April *next, if fair, otherwise next fair day, will be sold at* Fredericksburg, *pursuant to the will of the late General* Hugh Mercer,

THREE tracts of patented land, containing 300 acres each, lying on the river *Yohoganio*, near *Stewart*'s crossing place: Besides the advantage this land has of being equal in quality to any in that country, it commands a navigation into the *Ohio*, and lays on the communication to *Kentucky* by land. The three surveys are together, and will be sold separate, or in a body as may suit the purchasers. At the same time will be sold, a lease of a small lot on the main street of *Fredericksburg*, whereon is a building that may serve for a store or dwelling-house, with a number of useful medical books, &c. The above articles will be sold for ready money, tobacco, or loan office certificates.—All persons indebted to the estate are once more requested to make satisfaction; and such as have claims against it, to make them known. The holders of bonds of said *Mercer*'s, are hereby warned, that if they do not apply for payment on or before the day of sale, the Executors will refuse to allow interest that may accrue thereon after. Those who have any books belonging to said estate are desired to return them by the 20th of *April*

(1) THE EXECUTORS.

MARCH 13, 1780.

TO be let to the lowest bidder the building a BRIDGE over *Appamattox* river, at *Pocahuntas*, on *Saturday* the 15th of *April*, by the

(3) COMMISSIONERS.

TRAVELLER, a fine bay, 16 hands high, will stand at my plantation near *Williamsburg*, to cover mares at 40 dollars the leap, or 100 the season. He was got by Col. *Burwell*'s *Traveller*, out of a fine imported mare. Good pasturage will be found *gratis*, and great care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes. (2‡) JAMES SOUTHALL.

For SALE, for cash, young negroes, or tobacco,

A TRACT of land on *Hanson*'s creek in the lower end of *Louisa* county, containing 640 acres, whereon is a tolerable dwelling-house, negro quarters, and other necessary houses, with a good apple and peach orchard, and a sufficient quantity of cleared land to work 6 or 8 hands.

(2‡) WILLIAM TERRELL.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at King & Queen *court-house, on* Monday *the 10th day of* April *next,*

TWENTY likely *Virginia* born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls. Credit will be allowed the purchaser till the 1st day of *April* 1781, giving bond and approved security, bearing interest from the date.

2‡ ROBERT PRICE.

N. B. At the same time there will be several negroes sold for ready money.

ALL persons that are indebted to the estate of *Henry Bowcock*, deceased, of *York* county, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, to apply for payment before next *York* court, as I propose settling the said estate at that time.

2‡ JAMES SOUTHALL, Executor.

To be SOLD on Monday *the 24th of* April, *by the escheator of* Surry *county,*

A TRACT of land lying on *Chipoax* creek, containing about 300 acres, to be laid off in lots agreeable to an act of Assembly, and a separate lot of land, containing about two acres, with a dwelling-house and store house upon it, lying on the creek, the property of Mr. *Richard Oswald of London*. Also a negro fellow, the property of Mr. *William Henderson*.

(1) JAMES BELSCHES, Escheator.

THE NOTED HORSE

YORICK, lately the property of the Hon. *John Taylor* of *Richmond* county, in great perfection, will cover mares this season at my house in *Amelia* county, near the court-house, at 250 weight of inspected tobacco the season, and 125 the leap, if paid by the 25th of *December* next, and if not discharged by that time, 500 weight of inspected tobacco the season, and 250 the leap. Good pasturage under strong fences, and entertainment for servants attending mares, *gratis*, and the greatest care will be taken of the mares, but will not be liable for escapes or thefts. (2°) DANIEL JONES.

APPAMATTOX, *March* 14, 1780.

REMUS, a beautiful high bred dapple grey, full 15½ hands high, in great perfection, stands at my stable to cover mares at 8 bushels of wheat the season, or 4 the leap, if in money, at the price wheat sells for when paid. *Remus*'s sire was the famous horse *Dove*, out of a full blooded mare. He won purses both at *Annapolis* and *Baltimore*. He is a sure horse, his colts large, strong and active. Good pasturage *gratis*, till the middle of *August*, but will not be answerable for misfortunes, though every possible caution shall be taken to prevent any.

(1) JOHN BAIRD.

BRILLIANT, now rising 5 years old, a fine bay, 15 hands high, will stand at my house, in the forks of *Hanover*, to cover mares at two barrels of corn the season, to be paid at my house, and those that live at a distance must pay equivalent in cash, at *Augusta Hanover* court, to be settled by Captain *George Dabney*, and Thomas *Price*, Esqrs; and those that put by the leap, six dollars cash. *Brilliant* was got by *Old Fearnought*, his dam by *Old Janus*, his grandam by Col. *Taylor*'s *Slouch*, and his great grandam by *Old Janus*. Pasturage *gratis*, but will not be answerable for accidents, though good care shall be taken, and those mares that come a distance I will be at the trouble to move to a plantation of mine, about 5 miles off, where I shall have good pasturage.

(2) JOHN THORNTON.

A Plat or Survey of the lands granted by the Colony of *Virginia* to *Richard Henderson* and company, on the *Ohio*, at the mouth of *Green* river, is now making: A discriptive and accurate map of the whole will be laid before the copartners, and those interested therein at *Hillsborough*, in *North Carolina*, on the 6th day of *October* next, when the copartners, or original proprietors will proceed to divide the same in proportion to their several shares, by lot, or some other equitable manner, of which all persons any way interested are desired to take notice, and give their attendance, either in person, or by their attorneys, as it is intended the whole business of division and passing titles shall then be finished.

(1) RICHARD HENDERSON & Co.

I HAVE for sale, in the county of *Rutherford*, a tract of LAND, containing about 3000 acres, known by the name of *Hampton's* town. The land is equal in quality to any on the continent. It lies within two miles of *Charlestown*, *Town of Salisbury*, and 250 of *Davis* creek. A further discription of the land would be needless, as no person would buy without first viewing the premises. For terms apply to the town *Halifax* town, *North Carolina*.

(8) HENRY MONTFORT.

Edgecumbe county (N. C.) March 14.

ABSCONDED from my service, sometime in *April* last, a negro man slave named JACK, about 28 or 30 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, and very black, has lost an upper foretooth, talks *French*, and has had the smallpox; he is the property of *Elizabeth Lloyd* an infant son of *Nicholas Lloyd*. I have reason to suspect that one *Joseph Knowles* have stolen or enticed him away, and have sold him by a forged bill of sale. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber, or inform him in whose possession he is, shall receive a reward of 30l.

(6) NICHOLAS LLOYD.

THE HIGH BRED IMPORTED HORSE

OSCAR, a beautiful sorrel, full 15 hands 3 inches high, stands the ensuing season at my plantation in *Goochland*, and will cover mares at 30 dollars the season, or 250 dollars the leap; the first to be paid when the mares are taken away, and the last when they are served. *Oscar* was got by *Young Snip*, his sire by Lord *Moston's Arabian*, his grandsire by *Old Crab*, his great grandsire by *Honeywood's Arabian*, out of *Roxy Baker's* dam. Very convenient pastures are provided, equal to any in the state, for such mares as go by the season, and the utmost care will be taken of them, but I will not be responsible for escapes.

(6t) THOMAS BOLLING.

NIMROD, stands at my house, in *James City* county, and will cover mares for 100 dollars the season, and 40 dollars the leap. He was got by *Old Fearnought* out of a *Partner* mare, his grandsire by *Old Jolly*, and great grandsire by *Silver Heels*. I furnish pasturage *gratis*, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

1 RICHARD TALIAFERRO.

☞ No mares will be received without the money.

CAMDEN, a beautiful chestnut, rising six years old, of an elegant form, stands at my house about five miles above *King & Queen* courthouse, and will cover mares this season at 60 dollars the leap, and 40l. the season; the money for the leap to be paid when the mares are covered, and that for the season before they are taken away. *Camden* was got by *Old Janus*, out of the noted running mare *Moll Flaxen*, *Moll Flaxen* was got by *Jolly Roger*, out of the famous imported mare *Mary Grey*, *Mary Grey* was bred by *John Croft*, Esqr of *Yorkshire*, and got by *Edmund Lind's Old Sterling*, out of Mr. *Croft's* chestnut mare; this chestnut mare was got by *Greyhound*, out of the grandam of *Hampton's* grey mare, *Miss Dol*; *Miss Dol* was got by Mr. *Croft's* bay *Rake*; her dam by *Meadley*, her grandam by *Brimmer*, her great grandam by a son of *Old Dodsworth*, out of a *Barrow Turk* mare. I have upwards of 300 acres of convenient pasturage, *gratis*, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents; however, all possible care will be taken to prevent either.

MARKY GAINES.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be given to any person who will deliver to me in *Mecklenburg* county, or three hundred if secured in any county jail, so that I get him, CONWAY, a likely negro fellow, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, and very active; he is a fellow pretty well known in *Petersburg*, where I expect he is now kept concealed by some of his old acquaintances, or perhaps has engaged to work with a blacksmith, as that is his trade, and so pass as a freeman; he can read and write, though not well, and was formerly the property of *Andrew Johnston*. (4t) RICHARD SWEPSON.

STATELY, a high formed beautiful bay, rising 6 years old, full 16 hands and an half high, handsomely marked, moves well, and is perfectly sound, will stand at *Coggin's* point, in *Prince George* county, to cover mares this season, at three barrels of corn of the 1st, or five of the next crop. Such was the pasturage and care taken the last year, that scarcely a mare sent to my horse, but was taken away fat and with foal, which shall be equaled this season, having provided not only the same, but more extensive pasturage. *Stately* was got by *Partner*, his dam by *Fearnought*, his grandam by *Sober John* out of a high blooded imported mare. His price 50,000 weight of upland tobacco, other produce or cash equivalent.

(1) EDMUND RUFFIN, Jun.

FREDERICKSBURG, *March 3, 1780.*

AS the subscriber intends to leave this state shortly, for a few months, he purposes to sell his plantation, about 7 miles from this place, containing 400 acres, on which are exceeding good peach and apple orchards, a pretty good dwelling-house and kitchen, with brick chimnies, a dairy, smoke-house, and a good garden well paled in; also a good barn, corn-house, and other necessary outhouses. He would sell at the same time, all the stocks of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. as likewise some negroes, with the plantation utensils. It is well fenced in, and preparations are making for a crop of corn, and a large field sown with wheat and rye. He can furnish the person that may purchase, with some blacks and household furniture. The terms may be known, and premises shown, at any time by the subscriber in this place.

(3) WILLIAM PORTER.

JOHNSTON county *(N. C.) Feb. 9, 1780.*

THE subscriber being about to remove to *Kentuckey*, will barter for negroes, the plantation whereon he lives, containing 750 acres, lying on both sides of *Mill* creek (a branch of *Neuse* river) with a tolerable dwelling-house, and all convenient outhouses thereon. Also another plantation, containing 500 acres of excellent wheat and corn land, on *Neuse* river, about 200 of which is cleared, and under an extra fence: Sundry other tracts of land, about 3000 acres; the whole of which is situated in as good range for horses, cattle, and hogs, as any place in the state. Also about 100 head of cattle, my whole stock of hogs, and a quantity of household and kitchen furniture. (6t) THOMAS LEE.

A GENTLEMAN of character and liberal education, who is willing to undertake the education of three young Gentlemen, to whom the subscriber is guardian, will meet with encouragement adequate to the importance of the charge he will undertake, by applying to him in *Prince George* county. His salary, in order to secure him from any ill effects arising from the depreciation of our currency, will be fixed in the commodities of the country, if agreeable to him. An immediate application is desired.

(2) THEODORICK BLAND, Jun.

EDENTON (*North Carolina*) *Jan. 27, 1780.*

THE copartnership of *Savage & Westmore* being expired, it is requested that all persons who have any claims against that concern, will send their accounts immediately in, that the same may be adjusted and paid; and all persons indebted to them in the states, are requested to make payment within three months from this date to prevent their being sued, which will be extremely disagreeable to us.

(12t) W. SAVAGE.
JOSEPH WESTMORE.

EDENTON, *March 6, 1780.*

THE subscriber has several vessels, some of them pilot boats, which he will dispose of, either as they lay, or furnish materials for them, as may be agreed upon. (6t) WILLIAM SAVAGE.

One Thousand Dollars reward, or One Hundred and Fifty for each.

DESERTED from my company of state artillery, stationed in *York* garrison, the following soldiers, viz. *John Johnston*, an *Irishman*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, black eyes, blue coat faced with red, brown waistcoat and breeches, loves to drink, and at that time will boast of his manhood. *John Lewis*, an *Englishman*, about 5 feet 8 or 7 inches high, fair complexion, short brown hair, pitted with the smallpox, had on the above uniform. *William Black*, an *Irishman*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a particular cast in his eyes, short brown hair, had on the above uniform with a pair of sailors trousers. *Peter Lasbie*, a *Frenchman*; speaks broken *English*, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, short brown hair, has a surly look, had on the above uniform. *Christopher Magee*, an *Englishman*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, loves liquor, and at that time will be apt to wrangle, short brown hair, pitted with the smallpox, had on the above uniform. *George Pimpstrick*, an *Irishman*, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much pitted with the smallpox, beardless made, short brown hair, had on the above uniform. *Thomas Moreton*, an *Irishman*, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, fresh faced, very lusty made, short hair, and had on the above uniform. I will pay the above reward if delivered to the commanding officer at *Williamsburg*, *Yorktown*, *Hampton*, or *Portsmouth*.

GIDEON JOHNSTON, Capt. 5th Art.

TAKEN up at *Roslin*, in *Chesterfield*, a bay horse about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a small star in his forehead, no perceivable brand. Posted and appraised to 90l.

(1) CHARLES DUNCAN.

TAKEN up at my plantations in *Loudoun* county near *Leesburg*, the following strays, viz. A dark red cow, marked with a crop in the right ear and a half crop from the underside of the left, 8 years old; a brindled paid cow, with a crop in the right ear and slit in the left, 8 years old; a light red cow with a white face, of the same mark; and a flesh coloured cow, with a white spot in her forehead, and white under her belly, with short horns, 8 years old, and of the same mark. Posted and appraised, the first and third each to 120l. and the second and fourth to 80l. each. Also the following sheep, viz. a black ewe, marked with a crop in the left ear, and a slit and crop from the underside of the right; a white ewe, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a half crop from the upper side of the left; a white ewe, with a crop and swallow fork in each ear; a white ewe in the same mark, and painted red behind; a white ewe with a swallow fork in the left ear, and slit in the right; a white ram with large horns, a slit in the right ear, and crop off from the left; and a white horned ram, with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop and underbit from the left. Posted and appraised, the first to 9l. the second and third to 20l. each; the fourth to 11l. the fifth to 9l. the sixth to 6l. and the seventh to 20l. The owners are desired to make application for their said strays. (1) THOMSON MASON.

TAKEN up in *Fredericksburg*, in *January* last, a negro man, who says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to Capt. *William Randolph* of *Powhatan* county, who is desired to pay charges and take him away. (1) JOHN WELCH.

TAKEN up near the *South Anna* river bridge, a black and white heifer, about three years old, marked with an inchwheel in the left ear. Appraised to 30l. (1) JOHN LAMBOTH.

TAKEN up in *James City* county, near Mr. *John Cooper's* mill, a sorrel horse, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, hanging mane and switch tail, branded on the near shoulder T, and has a star in his forehead, some saddle spots on each side, paces naturally, and is shod before. Posted and appraised to 40l.

1 WILLIAM MILLEN.

APRIL 8, 1780.] [No.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE

PRINTED BY JOHN DIXON AND THOMAS NICOLSON.

In CONGRESS, *March* 18, 1780.

THESE United States having been driven into this juſt and neceſſary war, at a time when no regular civil governments were eſtabliſhed of ſufficient energy to enforce the collection of taxes, or to provide funds for the redemption of ſuch bills of credit as their neceſſities obliged them to iſſue; and before the powers of Europe were ſufficiently convinced of the juſtice of their cauſe, or of the probable event of the controverſy to afford them aid or credit: In conſequence of which their bills increaſing in quantity beyond the ſum neceſſary for the purpoſe of a circulating medium, and wanting at the ſame time, ſpecifick funds to reſt on for their redemption, they have ſeen them daily ſink in value notwithſtanding every effort that has been made to ſupport the ſame; inſomuch that they are now paſſed by common conſent in moſt parts of theſe United States, at leaſt thirty nine fortieths below their nominal value, and ſtill remain in a ſtate of depreciation; whereby the community ſuffers great injuſtice; the publick finances are deranged, and the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the defence of the country are much impeded and perplexed. And to effectually to remedy theſe evils, for which purpoſe the United States are now become competent, their independence being well aſſured, their civil governments eſtabliſhed and vigorous, and the ſpirit of their citizens ardent for exertion—It is neceſſary ſpeedily to reduce the quantity of the paper medium in circulation, and to eſtabliſh and appropriate funds that ſhall aſſure the punctual redemption of the bills. Therefore,

RESOLVED, that the ſeveral ſtates continue to bring into the continental treaſury, by taxes or otherwiſe, their full quotas of fifteen million dollars monthly, as aſſigned them by the reſolution of the 7th of October 1779, a clauſe in the reſolution of the 23d of February laſt, for relinquiſhing two thirds of the ſaid quotas to the contrary notwithſtanding. And that the ſtates be further called on to make proviſion for continuing to bring into the ſaid treaſury their like quotas monthly, to the month of April 1781, inclusive.

That ſilver and gold be receivable in payment of the ſaid quotas, at the rate of one Spaniſh milled dollar in lieu of forty dollars of the bills now in circulation.

That the ſaid bills as paid in (except for the months of January and February paſt) which may be neceſſary for the diſcharge of paſt contracts, be not reiſſued, but deſtroyed.

That as faſt as the ſaid bills ſhall be brought in to be deſtroyed, and funds ſhall be eſtabliſhed as hereafter mentioned for other bills, other bills be iſſued, not to exceed, on any account, one twentieth part of the nominal ſum of the bills brought in to be deſtroyed.

That the bills which ſhall be iſſued, be redeemable in ſpecie, within ſix years after the preſent, and bear an intereſt at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid alſo in ſpecie, at the redemption of the bills, or at the election of the holder annually, at the reſpective continental loan offices, in ſterling bills of exchange, drawn by the United States on their commiſſioners in Europe, at four ſhillings and ſix pence ſterling per dollar.

That the ſaid new bills iſſue on the funds of individual ſtates for that purpoſe eſtabliſhed, and be ſigned by perſons appointed by them. And that the faith of the United States be alſo pledged for the payment of the ſaid bills, in caſe any ſtate on whoſe funds they ſhall be emitted, ſhould by the events of war be rendered incapable to redeem them, which undertaking of the United States, and that of drawing bills of exchange for payment of intereſt as aforeſaid, ſhall be endorſed on the bills to be emitted, and ſigned by a commiſſioner to be appointed by Congreſs for that purpoſe.

That the face of the bills to be emitted read as follows, viz: "The poſſeſſor of this bill ſhall be paid Spaniſh milled dollars by the 31ſt day of December 1786, with intereſt in like money at the rate of five per centum per annum by the ſtate of according to an act of the legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate of the day of 1780."

And the endorſement ſhall be as follows, viz: "The United States enſure the payment of the within bill, and will draw bills of exchange for the intereſt annually if demanded, according to a reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March 1780."

That the ſaid new bills ſhall be ſtruck under the direction of the Board of Treaſury, in due proportion for each ſtate, according to their ſaid monthly quotas, and lodged in the continental loan offices in the reſpective ſtates, where the commiſſioner to be appointed by Congreſs, in conjunction with ſuch perſons as the reſpective ſtates appoint, ſhall attend the ſtriking of the ſaid bills, which ſhall be completed as faſt as poſſible in the aforeſaid proportion of each ſtate, of the other bills brought in to be deſtroyed, which ſhall be lodged for that purpoſe in the ſaid loan offices.

That as the ſaid new bills are ſigned and emitted, the ſtates reſpectively on whoſe funds they iſſue, receive ſix tenths of them, and the remainder be ſubject to the orders of the United States, and credited to the ſtates on whoſe funds they are iſſued, the accounts whereof ſhall be adjuſted agreeable to the reſolution of the 6th of October 1779.

That the ſaid new bills be receivable in payment of the ſaid monthly quotas, at the ſame rate as aforeſaid of ſpecie; the intereſt thereon to be computed to the reſpective ſtates, to the day the payment becomes due.

That the reſpective ſtates be charged with ſuch parts of the intereſt on their ſaid bills as ſhall be paid by the United States in bills of exchange; and the accounts thereof ſhall be adjuſted agreeable to the reſolution of the aforeſaid 6th of October 1779.

That whenever intereſt on the bills to be emitted, ſhall be paid, prior to the irredemption, ſuch bills ſhall be thereupon exchanged for others of the like tenour, to bear date from the expiration of the year for which ſuch intereſt is paid.

That the ſeveral ſtates be called on to provide funds for their quotas of the ſaid new bills, to be ſo productive as to ſink or redeem one ſixth part of them annually, after the 1ſt of January next.

That nothing in the foregoing reſolutions ſhall be conſtrued to aſcertain the proportions of the expenſe incurred by the war, which each ſtate, on a final adjuſtment, ought to be charged with, or to exclude the claims of any ſtate to have the prices, at which different ſtates have furniſhed ſupplies for the army hereafter taken into conſideration, and equitably adjuſted.

That the foregoing reſolutions, with a letter from the Preſident, be deſpatched to the Executive of the ſeveral ſtates; and that they be requeſted to call their Aſſemblies, if not already convened, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to take them into immediate conſideration; to eſtabliſh ample and certain funds for the purpoſes therein mentioned; and to take every other meaſure neceſſary to carry the ſame into full effect; and that they tranſmit their reſolutions to Congreſs without delay.

MARCH 22, 1780.

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to revoke their laws making the bills of this or any former emiſſion of Congreſs a tender in diſcharge of debts or contracts, and to amend the laws for ſuch purpoſes ſo as to adapt the ſame to the preſent ſtate of things, and to enable the courts of juſtice to judge and conclude according to juſtice and right, conſidering the depreciation of the paper currency. And

That it be further recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, that they be enabled to ſtop the courſe of depreciation, and to remove the great inequality and conſequent diſadvantage to individuals ariſing from the different meaſures adopted by the ſeveral ſtates for ſinking the bills of credit emitted by Congreſs, and for diſcharging debts and contracts, by making proper proviſion for ſinking the bills of credit iſſued by their reſpective governments, before the paſſing of the laſt mentioned act.

MARCH 25, 1780.

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates to inſtruct the executive authorities to appoint proper perſons to receive and forward to camp all recruits, and to appoint proper officers at the ſeveral places of rendezvous on the ſeveral poſt roads, and at ſuch other places where the Commander in Chief or the Commanding Officer in the Southern department may deem ſuch appointments neceſſary, and that the ſaid perſons ſo appointed be directed to receive from the ſeveral recruiting officers all recruits that ſhall be raiſed for the continental battalions of their reſpective ſtates, and to forward the ſame to camp, and that the ſaid officers be inſtruct

...opportunity of knowing the ... from a variety of the beſt intelli... in this) The people of Ireland have ... with good humour, a bill which goes a con... way to redreſs a number of grievances which ... under in reſpect to trade, and accord... to their particular phraſeology, though they find ... ſelves reſtored to a commercial way, they look for ... reform in a conſtitutional line, for which pur... ... the good intentions of the Engliſh ... they find it prudent to keep together their ... ...

... accounts from Calais, that the famous Paul Jones arrived there the 2d of this month, with ... ſquadron of five ſhips.

... Captain Quin of the Carteret packet, which is arrived at Penzance with the mail, writes ... that Portſmouth is taken by the Americans, in ... with the French and Spaniards. The ... ſays, that on the 2nd of December he was ... and on a Sunday, that on the 28th he was chaſed ... French men of war ſo near that place, that ... American cutters flying, and ſeveral ... Engliſh, and American men of war lying in ... that the packet made the beſt of his way ... and got ſafe into Penzance, from ... the letters, &c. to the general poſt ...

... the preſent topick of converſation, is ... (now at Hyde) Thurſday lies in 50. 22. N. ... 8. long. ſituated within a bay of ... on a ſandy ſhore that can be only ... veſſels of ſmall tonnage, though the road ... the beſt in the gulph of Mexico, as which ... ſafe againſt every wind that blows, ... high on all ſides.

... the American diſpute, has ſur... a conſiderable number of ſkins, logwood, in... ... laſt year their exports ... ſterling, and their imports ... more than 130,000l.

... from Dover, Jan. 28.

... here, out of an open boat from ... and another ſailor, who report ... to a veſſel laden with corn, bound ... London, but were taken a few days ago ... and ſent into Dunkirk. They further ... they concealed themſelves under deck, and ... cut a boat from her moorings, and put ... without any proviſions, except a biſcuit or two ... had in their pockets. They ſay, that at the time ... took them, he took two colliers, all of ... and ſent them alſo for Dunkirk. The ... had no money, but the boat was valued ... which they got more than ſufficient to ... home to their families.

... aſſured that a new treaty of alliance and ... is now negotiating, and nearly concluded ... the Court of Berlin and the States General.

... is received from the Hague, that the ... company are preparing to ſend out ... troops to reinforce their ſettlements ... Indies.

... Empreſs of Ruſſia, deſirous to make further ... at ſea has given orders that three ſhips ... ſhortly from Kamſchatka, for the Northern ... two of them for America, as many for Ochotz... and one for the Key iſlands.

... Jamaica planters are exceedingly alarmed, as ... ſo deeply intereſted, in the fate of Penſacola. ... ſugar fleet came from thence, ſince the Ame... war began. The want of this valuable and ... article will prove a great and inſtrumble ... their property.

... is alſo likewiſe valuable on another account; ... was the moſt convenient place for annoying the ... from its vicinity to the weſt end of Cuba, ... track of the Spaniſh ſhips for Europe, &c. and, ... caſe of ſtorms our veſſels could always caſt anchor ... harbour, and were perfectly ſafe there. Large ... have been expended there ſince the laſt peace.

... whole expenſe of the laſt war to France, was ... little more than half the expenſe of it to this ... It was forty ſeven millions, which, as ap... by official accounts, is juſt what the preſent ... war has already coſt us up to Chriſtmas ...

... whole addition to the French debt, which was ... during the laſt war, was but twenty ſix millions ... a half, a conſiderable part of which, has been ...

... The ſailors formerly belonging to the Quebeck frigate, ſpeak very much in the praiſe of the Count D'Orvilliers for his attention to them when they went to Breſt; and had it not been for him, they muſt have been treated like the other Engliſh priſoners.

Extract of a letter from Penryn, *Jan.* 26.

"This day was brought in here by the Eſſingham privateer, a large Dutch ſhip, loaded with bales of ſilk and other goods for the ſpring trade, bound from Marſeilles to Boſton. By her we learn, that ſix more Dutch ſhips were taking in goods there for different parts of America, notice of which we have ſent to all our privateers, alſo to Briſtol and Liverpool, that they may all give a good look out."

Extract of a letter from Leeds, *Jan.* 23.

"Our cloth market, which uſed to be the fulleſt and moſtly frequented of any in England, is now declining in ſuch a manner as to alarm all the clothiers and manufacturers in Yorkſhire. They talk of many of the latter going to Ireland, but of that I am uncertain, and hope it is only talk; but this I can aſſure you; that cloth which uſed to be ſold for [illegible]l. may now be purchaſed for 100l."

Extract of a letter from the Hague.

"If we may credit reports circulated here, a very material difference has happened between the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid, which probably may occaſion a revolution in the family compact."

The ſtanders of Spain, deducting their receipts from South America, are comparatively very ſmall. Should the war continue long, a Miniſter of that kingdom would be puzzled to find reſources for carrying it on without attacking the grandees, which might be attended with the utmoſt difficulty. The people, naturally indolent, and are in general extremely poor.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *Jan.* 6.

"Count D'Eſtaing has not yet been publickly preſented at Paris, his wounds not permitting him to ſtand ſo long. They ſay that the Queen has cauſed a magnificent ſword to be made, which ſhe intends giving to this General on the day of his preſentation, which will ſhortly be fixed.

"They ſay that the Dutch took by far the greateſt part of the annuity loan, which was ſo ſpeedily filled, they having ſuch confidence in our adminiſtration. In a book juſt publiſhed, which is read with great eagerneſs, the further advances, that the arrears on the [illegible] nearly the ſame in France and England amount annually to about one [illegible] millions. England is at preſent [illegible] to new taxes, as well as loans, for carrying on the preſent war; France has had occaſion for loans only; it cannot therefore be wondered that thoſe nations that calculate had rather lend to France than England. It is computed that her fixed revenues already amount to three hundred and ſixty ſix millions annually, and thoſe of England do not exceed two hundred and forty millions annually. Finally, the war has leſſened all the reſources of Great Britain, while œconomy and regularity increaſe thoſe of France.

"According to letters from our ports, the arrival of Count D'Eſtaing [illegible] occaſioned ſeveral alterations to be made in the plan for the next campaign. It ſeems as if the court had, in conſequence of the report made by this commander, reſolved to augment conſiderably the number of ſhips and troops that are to be ſent either to our colonies or to North America; and in regard to the operations in the channel, the plan heretofore announced of collecting a conſiderable number of forces in one body, is begun to be put into execution."

BOSTON, *February* 17.

[illegible]ONDAY laſt arrived from cape Francois, the [illegible] Ship Revenge, Capt. Turner. In his paſſage [illegible] with a diſmaſted, having on board five officers and [illegible] men, of the Britiſh dragoons. Captain Turner took out the officers and gave the veſſel to the priſoners, being ſhort of proviſion. They left New York in company with a large fleet, having on board 10,000 men, deſtined for Georgia, but were ſeparated in a ſevere gale of wind. They had 30 horſes on board the ſchooner, which were loſt previous to their being taken. We may expect to hear of many others of that fleet ſharing the ſame fate, as ſeveral of them were diſmaſted before the ſchooner parted with them.

On Wedneſday laſt Capt. Babſon arrived at Newbury Port from Corunna, in Spain, by whom we have advice, that the frigate L'Senſible, on board of which the Hon. John Adams, Eſquire, Ambaſſador from Congreſs, and the Honourable Francis Dana, Eſq. his Secretary, went paſſengers, arrived at that port from hence, after an agreeable paſſage of 18 days.

It is reported Capt. Babſon brings an account, that a packet arrived there four days before he ſailed, with an account of the revolution in Ireland; and that 25 ſail of the line at Breſt were under ſailing orders, but not known where deſtined, though it was conjectured for the protection of Ireland.

A privateer from Connecticut has carried into [illegible] port, under jury maſts, a brig from New York in ballaſt. She ſailed from New York for Liſbon the 20th of December laſt, in company with a fleet bound to England, and in lat. 35 was diſmaſted in the violent gale that happened the 28th of that month.

A correſpondent informs, that the ſtate of Connecticut has adopted the mode for limiting the prices of merchandize, proviſions, &c. conformable to a late recommendation of Congreſs.

March 15. Commiſſioners from the American and Britiſh armies met laſt week at Perth Amboy, in order to ſettle a general cartel for the exchange of priſoners. The Commiſſioners on our ſide are Major General St. Clair, and Lieutenant Colonels [illegible] and Carrington: On the ſide of the Britiſh, Major General Philips, and Lieutenant Colonels Gordon and Norton.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on *Saturday* the 3d inſtant (*April*) between *Jamestown* and *Williamsburg*, a PACKET of MONEY containing four hundred and ſeventy pounds four ſhillings, tied up in a new paper, with an account thereof inſide. Whoever finds the ſaid money and delivers it to me, ſhall receive the above reward. (2f) PENUEL PENNY.

DINWIDDIE, *April* 5, 1780.

SEVERAL negroes whom I obtained judgement for at the laſt *Dinwiddie* court, *Benjamin Woodward* of this county, informed me, with a friendly intention (as he pretended) were ſecreted, and immediately to be conveyed to ſome diſtant place and ſold; I therefore agreed to let him have one of them, *George* by name, for 150l. provided he would deliver me the reſt by a certain time agreed on, which he ſaid he could do. He failed; and before he did deliver them obtained from me an obligation for 150l. beſides keeping *George* to himſelf; and prevailed upon me further, to paſs my obligation to his friend John Eaſon who had been alſo very active in this affair, for 100l. more. Having ſince, juſt cauſe to ſuſpect that the ſaid *Woodward*, *Bonds*, and others their accomplices, were the very perſons who ſeized upon and ſecreted the ſaid ſlaves, without the ſolicitation, privity, or conſent of any perſon intereſted in the event of the ſaid ſuit, and with no honeſter a deſign than to impoſe upon my credulity and fears. I hereby caution the publick againſt taking any aſſignment of the ſaid bonds, and every perſon of becoming a purchaſer of *George*, being reſolved to ſue for him, and compel payment of both obligations.

2ſ THOMAS LAMB.

DESERTED from my company of flote artillery in *March* laſt, *John Kadmore*, an *Engliſhman*, about 5 feet 8 [illegible] inches high, ſhort brown hair, ſtoops a little in the ſhoulders, has a down look, had on a blue coat faced with red, and brown waiſtcoat and breeches. He ſtole a blanket, cheſt, and [illegible] of red ſagothy breeches. Alſo *William* [illegible] a *Dutchman*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, [illegible] made, has a lively countenance, and formerly lived in *Orange* county. He had a furlough which has expired, and unleſs he joins the regiment within 15 days after the date hereof, will be treated as a deſerter; and One Hundred Dollars given for him, as well as *Redmore*, on being delivered to any officer in the regiment to which they belong.

2ſ SAM. BLACKWELL, Capt. 8, A.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on* Thurſday *the 15th day of* June, *before Mr. Galt's door in* Richmond *town*,

THREE thouſand acres of land, belonging to the eſtate of *Richard Charlton*, deceaſed, ſituated on the *Ohio*, and within two miles of the falls.

tf SARAH CHARLTON, Executrix.
JOHN M. GALT, Executor.